IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Plaintiff, 4:19-CR-3011

vs. ORDER

DANTE D. WILLIAMS,

Defendant.

This matter is before the Court on the defendant's motion to extend the limitation period for filing a motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (filing 720). The Court will deny that motion because it is premature.

A § 2255 motion must generally be filed within 1 year from "the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final." § 2255(f)(1). When a defendant appeals, the judgment of conviction becomes final when the time expires for filing a petition for certiorari with the Supreme Court contesting the appellate court's affirmation of the conviction. *Clay v. United States*, 537 U.S. 522, 525 (2003).

In this case, the defendant was sentenced on June 29, 2021, and judgment was entered the same day. Filing 651. A notice of appeal was filed on July 6. Filing 667. That appeal was docketed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit as No. 21-2489, filing 674, where it remains pending. And the defendant cannot pursue postconviction relief while his direct appeal is still pending. See United States v. Jagim, 978 F.2d 1032, 1042 (8th Cir. 1992); Masters v. Eide, 353 F.2d 517, 518 (8th Cir. 1965).

In other words, the Court cannot and need not extend the 1-year period for filing a § 2255 motion, because that period hasn't even started yet. It won't

start until 90 days after the Court of Appeals affirms the defendant's conviction and sentence, *if* that's what the Court of Appeals decides to do *and* the defendant doesn't petition the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. *See* U.S. Sup. Ct. R. 13(3). And as long as the defendant's direct appeal remains pending, he cannot file a § 2255 motion. Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that the defendant's motion to extend (filing 720) is denied.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 2022.

BY THE COURT:

*y*ohn M. Gerrard

United States District Judge